





## Why Washington is hostile to Grenada

Washington, Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has told the TransAfrica organization here that the Washington administration is overtly hostile to Grenada, seeking to "bring the revolution to its knees". For instance, he charged, the USA is working hard to hinder Grenada's economic prospects using to this end such organizations as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

## DANGEROUS FOR ALL MANKIND

Bissau. The people and government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau welcome the Soviet Union's efforts to preserve and strengthen peace on earth, said J. B. Vieira, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, Chairman of the Council of the Revolution. In an interview he gave to TASS, he praised the Soviet Government's statement on the American administration's plan to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

We strongly oppose the ac-

tion further stressed that Washington is overtly opposed to any normalization of bilateral relations. President Reagan would not even respond to a Grenada government proposal that a summit meeting be held, he said. Such a policy, Bishop stressed, is explained by American dissatisfaction with the fact that Grenada is firmly and confidently marching towards real national independence, self-determination and non-alignment.

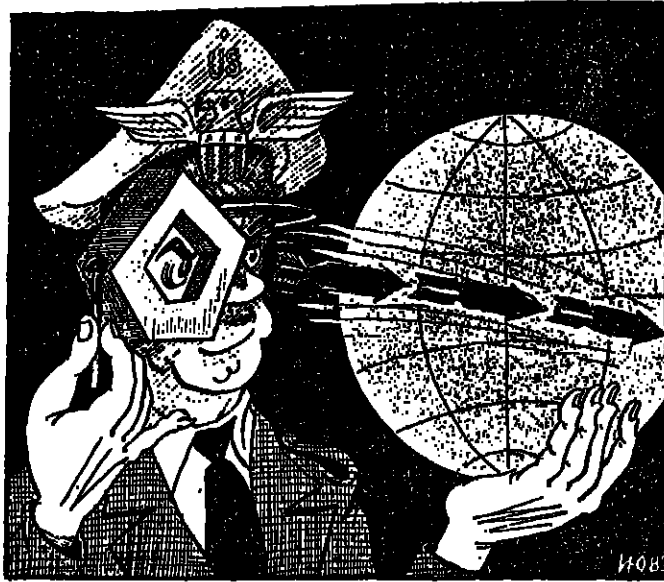
## ALL MANKIND

tions by imperialism aimed at exacerbating international tensions, such as, for instance, the plans to site new American missiles in Europe, said J. B. Vieira. The new spiral in the arms race could lead to very severe consequences not only for the European countries, but also for the whole of mankind, and reduce to naught everything that has been achieved in the struggle for universal and complete disarmament. The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America have a vital interest in disarmament which would considerably speed up their social and economic progress, he stressed.

## Tories held responsible for unemployment

London. The People's March for Jobs has come to an end in London. The marchers set out on April 23 from the Scottish industrial centre of Glasgow, and were joined along the almost 700-kilometre route by more and more people fighting for the interests of the workers from Wales, Yorkshire, Cornwall and other parts of Britain. On Sunday, June 5, the British capital gave a ceremonial welcome to the marchers for the right to work. Greeting them on the outskirts of London, Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Labour majority on the

Greater London Council, declared that they represented not only themselves but also the entire working class of Britain who today had become the chief victim of Tory policies. They are trying to convince us that the government has no money to give jobs to all who need them. This is a lie. Britain is one of the richest countries in the world. And if today we have the highest rate of unemployment, the responsibility for this must be borne by the Tory government who spend thousands of millions of pounds on armaments.



A keen, piercing look...

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## EDWARD KENNEDY ON THE N-FREEZE

New York. An appeal for an immediate freeze on the nuclear arsenal of the United States and the Soviet Union has been made by the prominent American political leader Senator Edward Kennedy. In a speech at Brown University in the town of Providence, Rhode Island state, he said that this step, to be followed by a gradual reduction in stockpiles of nuclear weapons, would be the best protection from the threat of nuclear war.

The Senator condemned the campaign of slander launched by the White House against the nuclear freeze movement in the United States. We are witnessing a revival of McCarthy-style tactics, he said, when all those with different views are branded "enemies of America" and those who favour a freeze on nuclear armaments are castigated as foolish victims of deceit. Support for the idea of a nuclear freeze does not mean that we want a weaker America, Edward Kennedy noted.

## BRING OUR SONS HOME

Tel Aviv. Nearly a hundred thousand Israelis took part in an anti-war demonstration here. Organized by the "Peace Today" movement, the demonstration was the culmination of the Peace March which started from Israel's northern border. The demonstrators carried posters, "Withdraw from Lebanon", "Hundreds killed, thousands

wounded. What for?", "Bring our sons home". A mass rally was held in the centre of Tel Aviv. The speakers addressing the rally, representatives of anti-war and democratic organizations, declared that Israel must immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

## NICARAGUA: 'WE SHALL OVERCOME'

Managua. The Washington-inspired armed aggression by counter-revolutionary hirelings against Nicaragua has brought immense suffering to the people of Nicaragua. This year alone over 500 Nicaraguan peasants, teachers, land reform specialists and popular power activists fell victim to the Somoza terror, said Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation, coordinator of the Ruling Council for the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. Over the first five months of this year the damage resulting from the aggression has cost the country in excess of 50,000,000 dollars. Vast manpower resources are deflected from industry to defend the revolutionary gains from encroachments by the invaders.

Economic boycott figures prominently in the list of measures adopted by the Reagan administration and aimed against the Sandinista revolution. Recently the White House announced its decision to cut by 90 per cent the traditional purchases of Nicaraguan sugar, while the international finance organizations subservient to the United States have frozen loans and credits to the republic.

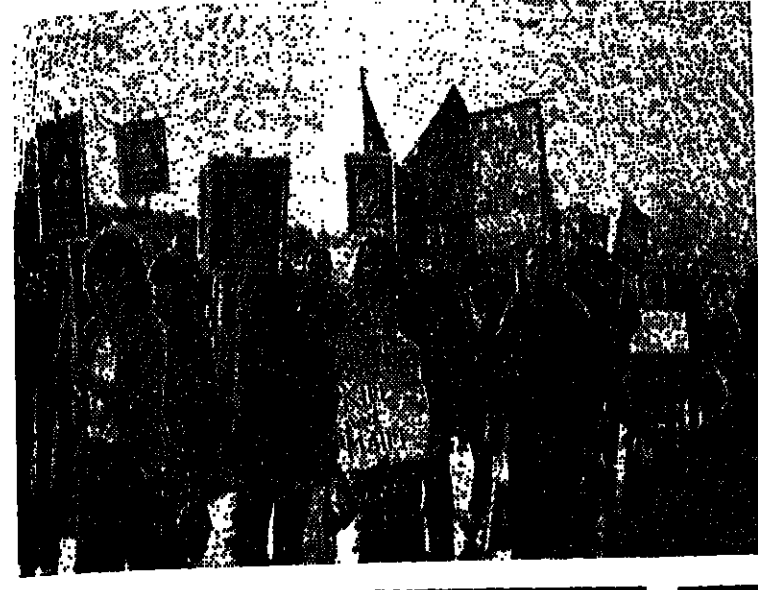
Subversive actions taken by the American administration have hindered the completion of certain government projects aimed at improving the national economy and the living conditions of the people. But despite the difficulties, the Government of National Reconstruction continues to implement its programme of socio-economic changes in the interests of the majority of the Nicaraguans in agriculture, for instance, there are plans to expand areas sown under cotton, coffee and sugar cane. A plan to raise meat and milk production has also been approved.

## EXPOSURE OF A FALSEHOOD

Delhi. The West has failed in spreading another fake story in its attempt to aggravate relations between the countries in South Asia. The Bangladesh Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. R. S. Doha has categorically denied reports that India is allegedly concentrating its troops on the border with Bangladesh. He stressed that these rumours were absolutely groundless.

These inventions, which are not the first to come from Western mass media, particularly from American agencies, are intended to cast a shadow on India's peaceful policies. A short while ago, American newspapers carried fabricated reports that Delhi was allegedly considering bombing raids against targets in Pakistan. This slander was immediately exposed by an Indian official spokesman. However, deliberately false reports continue to circulate from Washington.

The United States hates to see normalization of the situation and establishment of friendly relations between South Asia in the immediate vicinity of the oil-rich Persian Gulf, writes the newspaper "Jan Yug". In Washington it is believed that in tense situation it is much easier to tolerate the internal affairs of the region and to impose military "cooperation" with the Pentagon on the states in South Asia.



## RESPONSE

## WHAT NAKASONE CHOSE TO KEEP TO HIMSELF

It has always been a tall order to be a prophet in one's own land. This was how Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone paraphrased the well-known saying in his interview for the French "Le Point" magazine shortly before setting out for the Williamsburg capital of the seven leading capitalist nations.

But what about making prophecies abroad? The prime minister was not above trying his hand at this when he started lecturing his colleagues at the meeting that Western Europe would get tough with the Soviet Union on the issue of nuclear arms on the continent. Does this amount to a knock of breasting the non-existent wall of a mere repetition of a well assimilated text written by somebody else?

This is what some Japanese papers have to say on the

score: Nakasone undertook to be the lead actor in a political show masterminded by Reagan, wrote "Asahi Shimbun". Nakasone has become an advocate of Reagan's nuclear strategy, echoed "Tokyo Shimbun".

I want to see Western unity take the very form that Washington insists on Nakasone confessed to Margaret Thatcher, who through herself, a friend of the current head of the American administration, was nevertheless struck by the extremism of her Japanese colleague. Still Nakasone prefers to keep mum about some things. Why, for instance, does he seek greater tension in Europe and the Far East. Answer for the simple reason that this is essential for Japan's rearmament, which the internal revisionist quarters are hankering after.

Igor DANILIN

## PEOPLE

Members of the present American administration, which has already been dubbed as a cabinet of millionaires, are using their official posts for personal gain. This is again confirmed by information on the financial standing of members of the Reagan cabinet and of the president's closest advisers. The head of the CIA, W. J. Casey, for instance, examines the strictly confidential information gathered by his agents on stock exchange rates, using this information for personal advantage. Last year, he pocketed

at least 3.3 million dollars in stock exchange speculations. In the US Secretary of Treasury D. T. Regan or the Secretary of Commerce M. Baldrige, content with their millions. Last year, they became 113 and 270 thousand dollars respectively the richer as a result of "payments" they received from different companies, and other similar "earnings". The president's closest aides also indulge in enriching themselves. The chief of staff at the White House J. A. Baker, for instance, received a ten thousand dollar "gift" from one of his acquaintances.

## MONUMENT TO RESISTANCE FIGHTERS UNVEILED IN ITALY

Como. A monument to the European Resistance Fighters of World War II has been unveiled in this small town at the foot of the Alps, the province of Lombardy, Italy. The ceremony was attended by the Italian President Alessandro Pertini and members of the Italian government.

The unveiling was preceded by a rally in which thousands of people took part, including former partisans and war veterans from Austria, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Norway, the GDR, Poland and other countries. The Soviet delegation was headed by Hero of the Soviet Union Alexander Maslennikov.

heroes of the struggle against fascism. In his speech, President of the International Federation of Resistance Movements Arnoldo Bardi said that people of all nations should remember the struggle against fascism and the resistance movement. The monument to anti-fascist resistance in order that the younger generation in the future should never forget the sufferings and exploits of the resistance fighters. He stressed that they should remember the struggle in our countries. That power was won after a difficult struggle. In our countries, it is necessary to put down the fascist and imperialist forces and to prevent nuclear war. Bardi concluded.

The British public condemn the policy of repression and violence perpetrated by the British authorities in Ulster. However, neither the Tories' reliance on the bullets and bayonets of the British soldiers, nor the mass arrests and hold-ups will get the progressive forces in Northern Ireland to give up their struggle against the colonial rule by official London.

In the photo: a protest demonstration against the Conservative government's policies in Ulster.

## Science and technology

## ARE DINOSAURS ALIVE?

A tape-recording made by American traveller Herman Regusters in the jungles of the Congo had fixed the roar of a hitherto unknown animal, the Associated Press reports. The traveller maintains that he had seen with his own eyes a huge reptile, of over 10 metres long, resembling very much dinosaurs extinct 60 million years ago.

Regusters told newsmen that he and other members of the 1981 expedition to the boggy and almost inaccessible area of Lake Tole situated in the Congolese jungles saw on five occasions in the course of 32 days an unknown animal and tape-recorded its roar. He also pointed out the beginning from the 17th century the diaries of some explorers who happened to visit those god-forsaken places mentioned a gigantic monster which resembled either an elephant or a reptile.

The traveller handed over the recording of the "dinosaur" to Kenneth Templeton, a scientist from California, who cleared it from alien noises and by means of a computer compared it with the voices of other large African animals—elephants, gorillas, hippos and others—but failed to identify the owner.

Next year Regusters and his group are going to undertake another expedition to Lake Tole to obtain new evidence of the existence of the "dinosaur" which he believes exists there.

## IN THE BLUEPRINTS

American researchers are now testing a computerized device that can measure the volume of blood pumped by the heart without the need for surgical intervention. Up to now this information has had to be obtained by introducing a catheter into the heart artery.

## OF INTEREST

## Frogs, caterpillars, what next?

Living became hard recently on the Japanese island of Oshima studied south of Tokyo. Several months ago the people here had a difficult time. The streets in Tokyo were filled with the noise of caterpillars. Then another disaster happened. Due to unknown reasons, the caterpillars of poisonous butterflies started multiplying rapidly one week ago. The insects penetrated into the houses, covered the steps like the rain, and the telephone

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## SETTLEMENT AMERICAN WAY

We have already seen banner headlines in American newspapers claiming that peace has come to the Middle East, writes PRAVDA's New York correspondent T. Kolesnichenko, what has changed since is only the name of the deal. Way back it was called Camp David and now it is called the Israeli-Lebanese settlement: what unites both documents is the signature of the third party, i.e., the USA.

So both documents in the first place reflect American policy in the Middle East, which has not changed but has acquired a more clear-cut outline. Ridding itself of the camouflage Carter "pro-Arab" demagoguery, this policy now cynically and overtly proclaims its goals of expanding and bolstering US presence (primarily military one) in the Middle East, advancing the interests of its ramrod, Israel, and preparing fresh aggressive raids against progressive Arab regimes.

Quite logically Tel Aviv is now getting more American aid as a reward for its aggression against Lebanon and the signing with it of an armistice treaty. The aid package features the latest arms like 75 F-16 fighter-bombers as well as huge loans, the paper points out.

## SOME TALKS

The much advertised myth of a Soviet submarine violation of the Swedish territorial waters was needed to whip up an anti-Soviet campaign in that country, writes I. Andreyev in IZVESTIYA.

When this luke was exposed, its masterminds resorted to yet another and no less dubious provocation. A luke found its way to Sweden from overseas whose authors sought to ascribe to Soviet representatives statements they just could not have made. The luke specifically alleged that the Swedish policy of neutrality was allegedly criticised over the "problem" of Soviet submarines in the Baltic—yet another attempt to falsify the true state of things, the paper points out. Appeals have been issuing, precisely in the West, notably in Stockholm, not only for closer cooperation with NATO but even stopping nothing short of the country's entry in that aggressive bloc. This is why the Swedish clerics advocating consistent policy of neutrality and seeking to preserve the positive role played by Sweden in the world, actually have enough cause for anxiety, the paper emphasises.

## WHO DISRUPTS THE PARITY?

It will be recalled that the deployment by the Soviet Union of the SS-20 missiles has caused a lot of iniquitous noises in the West. Why did the Soviet Union start to deploy these weapons at the height of deicide?

This is one of the questions which was put to Academician Georgi Arbatov, Director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Dutch journalist Willem Oltmans. The interview is published by the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

I think that the angry reaction you've mentioned has been caused by the same reasons as the previous campaigns concerning around this or that theory of "the Soviet threat" after Academician G. Arbatov. It has been quite typical of NATO to look for justifications for its new military programmes. The programme in this case is the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

As to the SS-20s, these missiles are being installed to replace the earlier medium-range missiles, which in the West are known as SS-4s and SS-5s, and which, being built twenty years ago, have become obsolete.

## THE TORIES ARE IN HASTE

Why did Margaret Thatcher appoint the early general elections for June 9 and not for some time in autumn, as some prominent Conservative leaders wanted? This question is answered by Ya. Kudimov, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's correspondent in London who writes:

I believe that one of the main reasons why the election is held now is that the Conservatives are afraid of massive anti-war demonstrations which have been times to coincide with the launching of the deployment of the American cruise missiles on British soil.

Another factor which prompted the Conservatives to hold the election in June is the situation in the Labour Party which is the main opposition party. After many years of the difference between the right wing and the left wing of the Labour Party, a process of consolidation among Labourists has started on a compromise centrist basis. This was clearly manifested during the local by-elections when Labourists achieved considerable progress. Fearing that the trend for unity which has made itself felt in the Labour Party can produce a dangerous rival, the Tories hastened to announce the elections for fear that otherwise they might lose them.

booths to capacity. According to "The Daily Yomiuri", during the night one can hear the sound of chewing insects eating the island's vegetation. A scene of what terrible picture, it is a thriller. Experts believe that such anomalies can be forewarned in an eruption of the Miyazaki volcano on Oshima.

## A subway for... tortoises

A subway specially intended for tortoises to go unhindered and safely to the other side of the busy Ocean Road was the way to Lake Ponchartraine, built near the city of Perth, Australia. The subway is illuminated by fluorescent lamps so that the tortoises do not hide their heads into the shell for fear. Besides there is a safety fence to prevent the tortoises from crossing the highway in other "unauthorized" places.

World population figures. According to the latest world population figures published in New York, there was 4,990 million people in the world as of 1982. This is 78 million more than in the preceding year. Experts believe that the

## VIEWPOINT

## Outlook for UNCTAD session

The sixth UNCTAD session to be held in Belgrade on June 6-30 this year will have special significance, given the grave economic crisis and dislocation of world trade. Starting off in the industrialized capitalist countries, the crisis was later to hit the emergent nations, especially hard with the prices of their raw materials having plummeted to a record low in the past 40 years; their foreign debt shooting up to 426,000 million dollars and their development plans being undermined.

The approach of the developing countries, as outlined in the decisions of the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Delhi focuses on three goals given in order of importance — the need to preserve peace as the chief guarantee of development; implementation of a programme for a new world economic order; if only its earlier provisions and the start of global talks on such implementation.

A programme of urgent measures in the area of raw materials, trade, development, currency and finance was accordingly devised at the Delhi fo-

rum for UNCTAD's adoption. At the ministerial conference of the Group of 77 held in Buenos Aires this past April, this programme was arranged in the form of a package of 20 resolutions, which will come under scrutiny in Belgrade.

Significantly, the resolutions are largely moderate in tone; taking into account the crisis in the world economy, meeting Western demands halfway on given issues, and dropping or modifying some demands made earlier and included in the programme for a new world economic order. In other words, the developing world is obviously going to Belgrade to negotiate.

The same, however, cannot be said of the West. Judging from the information emanating from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, it would appear that the United States is totally disinclined to discuss such problems in Belgrade as greater stability in raw material prices, technology transfer, or shipping. It has been proposed that a totally inappropriate procedural novelty be introduced into the working of a conference providing for "viewing" the "77" desk resolu-

tions, which amounts to refusing to take any decisions on them. The industrialized capitalist nations plan to make it clear that until the crisis is over any specific concessions to the developing countries are out of the question. They reckon that the crisis being worldwide, every nation, the developing countries included, has to bear its cross. This approach is as unobjective as it is egotistical. For why should the burden of the crisis be borne equally by all states when its causes stem from the very nature of the capitalist economy and of the policy pursued by Western states.

It is the West that is to blame for the current state of the world economy and trade and for the problems facing the developing nations. Incidentally, this was directly stated in the documents adopted both in Delhi and Buenos Aires.

As for the egoism it is more than evident for example in the West's intention to expand private capital exports to the developing countries in response to the financial demands to be made in Belgrade by the developing nations, for which the latter are expected to create a

"favourable climate" amounting to easy terms for the investors, guarantees against nationalization and free export of profits. But the export of profits on such investment is known to surpass even the superhigh payments on loans from Western banks. Over the past decade, for instance, private investment in developing nations reached 62,000 million dollars, while profits worth 130,000 million dollars were taken out of these countries.

In other words, the young states are expected to totally revise the measures they adopted earlier to regain their sovereignty over natural riches and economic operations. Economic decolonization is being countered by a recolonization with multinational corporations acting as its chief agents.

The socialist countries are opposed to these plans. In recent years they have been the only zone in the world free of crisis. The progressive development of their economies has led to a significant expansion in their cooperation with developing nations. Purchases by socialist countries helped improve the outlook for rubber, cotton, rice, raw leather, oil-yielding plants, tea, coffee, solid fibre, cocoa, etc., in many export markets in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The socialist countries have voiced their readiness to immediately start global talks as well as to engage in constructive discussion in Belgrade of the programme of measures favouring developing countries which was adopted in Buenos Aires. The COMECON nations are also planning to come up with their own proposals to stimulate trade and development.



### Round the Soviet Union

● LE HAVRE WEEK, A TRADITIONAL EVENT, TOOK PLACE RECENTLY IN LENINGRAD. The French city twinned with Leningrad back in 1955. Included in the Week were art exhibitions and French film shows.

● TWENTY-FIVE STAFF MEMBERS OF THE STAFF AUTOMOBILE INSPECTION OF ASHKHABAD, CAPITAL OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC OF TURKMENIA, HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH PORTABLE SOLAR BATTERIES. They power their radio transmitter-receivers. This is one of the latest developments of Turkmenian scientists studying the uses of solar energy.

● THE MAP OF THE DEPTHS, CURRENTS AND THE TEMPERATURE PATTERN OF THE CASPIAN SEA HAS BEEN COMPILED BY THE SCIENTISTS ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED FROM SOVIET SPUTNIKS. The programme of these explorations was worked out by the Institute studying the natural resources of the Earth from outer space and was conducted in order by the services of fisheries and environmental protection. The new map turned out to be more accurate than the previous ones compiled with the help of bathymeters.

● YAGNOBIANS, A SMALL NATIONALITY IN CENTRAL ASIA, NUMBERING 3,000, HAVE COMPLETED MIGRATION FROM THE PAMIR MOUNTAINS BEYOND THE CLOUDS TO THE VALLEY. They wished to descend there to make use of the benefits of modern civilization. The state built for them settlements with comfortable cottages, with clubs, schools and shops. To move to the valley, the highlanders were provided with helicopters — the only transport fit for use high up in the mountains. The Yagnobians speak one of the dialects of the ancient Sogdian language.



## KAMCHATKA VOLCANOES

The Klyuchevsky volcano on the Kamchatka Peninsula in the north-east of the USSR has been in eruption since March this year. It is the highest volcano on the "hot" peninsula and in the entire continent of Asia. The eruption was predicted by seismologists at the Institute of Volcanology of the Far Eastern Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who are studying Kamchatka's hot bowels.

Back in 1975 they also forecast an eruption of the Tolbachik volcano, thereby making it possible to evacuate the inhabitants of nearby villages in good time.

The Klyuchevsky volcano is 4,850 metres high. Even the powerful underground forces are incapable of raising molten magma to that height. The lava bursts through the slopes of



the volcano and through side fissures. At temperatures approaching 1,000°C, it melts glaciers turning them into vapor, and flows down the slopes of the volcano together with rocks and mud.

The Institute of Volcanology together with other organizations is studying the feasibility of a range of daring and exciting projects in Kamchatka. Checks have been carried out of a large number of underground "boilers" which are to be surrounded by large geothermal power stations. Another project envisages the direct use of volcanoes' heat. Water pumped into a volcano is turned to steam to be used for heating and power generation.

In the photo: the volcano in eruption.

## TERMINAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The last reloader has been brought for the third section of the container terminal now being built in the Riga port. When it becomes operational, the port will handle nearly a thousand of international type containers during one working shift.

The Riga port is often described as a haven without docks. This is true, since all the operations to tranship the containers are carried out by special machines. Next year, it is planned to commission the third section of the terminal, which will make it possible to boost its capacity up to one million tonnes a year.

## ONE RESERVOIR FOR TWO REPUBLICS

The 10 km dam of the Tallmadzhayn reservoir on the border of Turkmenia and Uzbekistan has reached the target mark of 37 metres. This man-made sea is one of the biggest in Central Asia, with an annual storage capacity of 1,600 million cubic metres of Amudarya water, which will be fed to the fields of the new state-run farms being built in the Karshi steppe.

## INSECTS SAVE CROPS

The harvest in the fields of Moldavia will be protected by trichogrammas — useful insects which destroy agricultural pests. Capsules with trichogrammas have been brought to the fields from biological laboratories. In recent years, the republic has increased tenfold the tracts of agricultural land where biological means for protecting the crops are used. This year, the useful insects will protect crops over an area of 250 thousand hectares.

### Places to visit

## KLODT'S HORSES



Visitors to Leningrad could stand for ages just admiring the sculpted group of horse-breakers on either side of the Anichkov Bridge. The sculptor Pyotr Klodt (1805-1887) later made several replicas to decorate other buildings in Russia. One replica can still be seen in the Kuznetsk Park in Moscow. Others were presented to Germany where they were placed in front of the Berlin Royal Palace. In 1846 two bronze groups from the Anichkov Bridge were presented to Naples (Italy). Klodt's horses were the first Russian sculptures to win universal recognition, and Klodt therefore was elected member of three academies situated in Berlin, Paris and Rome. Another of his famous works is the Victory Chariot for the Narva Triumphal Arch in Leningrad.

### Science and technology

#### COMPUTER'S YOUNGER BROTHER

Orgiet apparatuses, produced by the Soyuz association, are now being widely used in the most diverse areas of the national economy. They are produced on an electronic base with programmed control, and they can type out text like a typewriter and even record it on tape.

This versatile automation has a feed-back, and can translate the most diverse textual information and figures from its computer language in a matter of seconds. That is why it is so popular in offices, reference services, compilation centres.

Now, this computer's young brother has been radically modernized. Workers at the Leningrad firm have mastered serial production of a new apparatus, Orgiet-2D. Unlike its predecessor, it can memorize and multiply any documentation under a preset programme, carefully follow all incoming mail and the procedure for dealing with it.

#### ONE MORE NATURE RESERVE IN THE DESERT

A 35 thousand hectare nature reserve has been set up at the Repetek desert research station located right in the middle of the Karakum Desert, in Central Asia.

Its purpose is to preserve the desert in its original state, to protect its woods of black and white haloxylon, its sand, high dunes and hard clay, and the plants and animals which have adapted themselves to desert life.

Repetek is a haven for researchers. Temperatures reach 50°C here in July, while the sand is heated to 80°C. The area contains such rare plants as desert-candle Eremurus, iris, rhabarbar with huge leaves and clusters of red-pink flowers, as well as sand acacia. Many of the plants have medical properties.

Repetek is also rich in fauna. Here live the tarantula, five species of scorpions and over 100 species of lizards, as well as the steppe spider whose poison is 15 times as strong as that of the rattlesnake. There are over one thousand species of invertebrates, plus many birds.

## OIL, BEAUTIFUL OIL!

The second oil pipeline between the island of Sakhalin and Komsomolsk-on-Amur now exceeds 630 kilometres. Progress has been made along the Amur river bed.

## NEW TRACTOR ENGINES

The powerful Kirovets tractors will become even more powerful and reliable when they are equipped with the new engines manufactured by the Togliatti Avtomobilnyy Plant. These 30 hp engines have been successfully tested in the fields of Kazakhstan and in the areas along the Volga River.

Together with exports from the Yaroslavl Dizel-Aparatura Association and various research establishments, engineers have introduced a number of new ideas into the design of engines, making for higher efficiency, reliability, and operational and repair convenience.

For example, modernized fuel equipment, oil filters and other novelties have resulted in improvements to the fuel combustion process and in a longer life for parts and joints.

## WHITE-FURRED FOXES

White-furred fox pelts from the Vilm Animal Farm, Buryat ASSR in Eastern Siberia, are now on offer at international fur auctions at a price 30-35 per cent higher than those of the past.

The breeding of these foxes started four years ago. Several thousand male foxes are being kept in the fox herd to produce

this fur. A considerable increase in the population of foxes has been achieved through cross-breeding and very strict subsequent culling.

In 1981, Vilm animal breeders sold 78 white pelts, while in 1982 the figure stood at 546. This year, they plan to produce as many as 800.

This water will be particularly beneficial to people suffering from stomach diseases, says R. Levakova, doctor from Tashkent's sanitation and epidemic centre who is in charge of the department dealing with the food and drink hygiene.

Two million bottles of this new medical drink will be produced this year.

A swimming pool in the permafrost

Construction of a round, 20-metre swimming pool has begun in the diamond-mining town of Mirny in Yakutia. Now they are actively driving in the

### VIEWPOINT

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Academician

Gury MARCHUK,

Chairman of the USSR State Committee of Science and Technology

Nature and its riches can only be protected through joint efforts. This was again stressed by delegates attending the 11th Session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which was held on the eve of World Environment Day on June 5 in the Kenyan capital Nairobi.

The Soviet Union has always been of the opinion that protection of the environment is a global problem whose solution is impossible without efforts by all states. It is one of the basic tasks being worked out by CMEA member-countries. A special council has been set up to coordinate their work on problems of protection and improvement of the environment. It functions in keeping with the General Programme for Co-operation between CMEA countries in 1981-85. This programme embraces 14 major inter-disciplinary scientific and technological problems such as protection of the atmosphere from pollutants, protection of the ecosystems and the landscape, the establishment of an environmental monitoring system, etc.

The other tasks being worked out by CMEA countries are as follows: joint development of low waste technologies; reduction of noise and vibration; devising guidelines for town planning and settlement systems so as to ensure maximum protection and better management of the environment; preservation of the Earth's resources and their rational use. Co-operation between the socialist countries is also carried out on a bilateral basis.

Similar co-operation continues with the capitalist and developing countries.

Fifteen working and ad hoc groups have been set up to conduct joint projects and investigate specific problems.

Nearly 40 joint projects and studies were originally planned with the United States. However as a result of the notorious "embargo" by the American administration the number was sharply reduced over 1980-82.

The Soviet Union provides assistance to the emergent countries in the development, use and protection of natural resources. It passes on to them its experience in the solution of environmental problems, and trains national personnel.

Under agreements with UNEP and other international organizations, by the end of 1982 the Centre of International Projects set up at the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology had completed 33 projects in such areas as health, land and water management, desertification, among others. More than 20 other projects are now under preparation.

Over the years between 1978 and 1982, within the framework of the joint projects completed, 87 international nature reserves have been established in the country, including training courses, seminars and a seminar with 1,700 foreign specialists taking part.

At the present time the Soviet Union is participating in 14 multilateral environmental protection agreements.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### STATE ENCOURAGES INNOVATORS

Having 13 million Soviet workers and engineers, students and specialists, collective farmers and scientists, schoolchildren and specialists as its members, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators can justly be described as unique, writes PRAVDA.

The Society's 6th congress which has just ended in Moscow has shown the possibilities which are opened up by the creative approach to technology shown by millions, as well as their contribution to the development of the country's national economy.

Over the past two years of the present five-year period of 1981-85, nearly 14 thousand million rubles were saved thanks to proposals and inventions, 22 thousand million rubles were saved in the entire previous five-year plan period.

One can cite quite a few examples, notes the paper, when the use of new inventions has produced the highest of effects. One of these was the manufacture of turbines for the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydropower station in Siberia, and then there was the construction of the fast neutron reactor at the Bely Yar nuclear project, the designing of IL-86, the first Soviet jumbo jet, etc. The active character of the movement of innovators and inventors in this country has come about thanks to many factors, including the consistently and rapidly growing educational level of the population. In 1982, the Soviet national economy employed 11 million people with a higher and secondary specialised education. Of major importance is the fact that the means of production such as factories, transport, etc., are public property in this country, and one industry does not have any secrets from any other. On the contrary, the achievements made by some become accessible to everyone else. Besides, all inventions and innovations are encouraged by both material and moral incentives.

#### SCREEN VERSION OF BOOKS: TWO APPROACHES

A screen adaptation — is it always a recoding, discovery, or could it be a simple illustration?

We think that there are two principally different ap-

proaches in the world cinema to the screen adaptation of classical literary works, writes in IZVESTIA noted Soviet film directors Alexander Alov and Vladimir Naumov.

One — when the director, as though making a cinematographic mould from a book, emphasizes the principle of "likeness" — of coincidence of all components of a literary work with a cinematographic one. In this seemingly impeccable loyalty to the literary source it often happens that the film loses the main thing — the book's spirit, turning into a superficial illustration.

As it happens, on the screen one must recreate a work of literature anew, using the means of a different art and different laws. To achieve this one has not infrequently to transform the composition story line, episode, dialogue, etc.

Paradoxically, to be truthful to the author one has to be unloyal to him sometimes. We think this second approach of probing the source for its essentials and their representation by cinematographic means is most truthful, the article points out, and world cinema practice is proof of that. Screen adaptations by Fellini, Ford, Vidor, Kurosawa and Visconti use exactly this principle, and the same is true of the best Soviet screen adaptations.

As for us, the directors conclude, whatever material we use and whatever epoch we recreate on the screen, we are chiefly concerned with how they relate to the present day.

#### ELECTRIC CAR HOLDS THE MOST PROMISE

Today the problem of the transition of motor transport from the oil-based fuels to others, for example, electric power, is becoming tangible and will be extremely acute tomorrow. What advantages does the electric car offer as compared with its rivals? What are the prospects of its use? SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that, in the first place, the electric car is an ecologically pure car.

Its efficiency is three times that of the petroleum engine, and it better uses primary energy fuels. Electric energy is easy to transmit over long distances and more of it is being generated by nuclear power plants. The electric car works in the daytime

and gets recharged in the night when the power stations are underloaded and their generators either have to be stopped or power surpluses have to be put to use. So the conditions themselves dictate the emergence of the electric car.

Several years ago the country started an experiment in using the electric car. Now such machines already run in several cities.

The advantages offered by the electric car are incontestable, their commercial production is hindered by the lack of an adequate power supply. So far the car battery capacity is inadequate but by the end of the five-year plan period (1981-85) the Ministry of the Automobile Industry and the Ministry of the Electric Engineering Industry must create an electric car with capacitors batteries, the paper points out.

#### SOVIET PEACE FUND AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS

Over the seven months of last year citizens of Leningrad and region alone contributed over 1,500,000 rubles to the Soviet Peace Fund, writes the SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. Now that the imperialist quarters have whipped up world tension, wrote the Tolyakov family in a letter they sent to the Fund, enclosing 8,000 rubles. We do not hesitate to donate all our savings to the drive for peace. There is nothing more important than a life without war.

The contributors to the Fund are war veterans, schoolchildren, office and factory workers and pensioners across the country, the paper emphasizes. For instance, Nakhodka pensioner Anany Kirillovich donated 3,000 rubles. All his brothers fought in World War II, and he has since been a constant contributor to the Fund.

The important thing though is not just the money individuals and groups donate to the Fund but their motives in doing so. Their contributions go towards the organization of various campaigns to promote peace and friendship among peoples, the money is also spent on buying and sending oil medicines, foodstuffs, school stationery and medical equipment to peoples fighting for their independence, the paper points out. Fund contributions are just one of the ways in which the Soviet people participate in the drive for peace.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## ALEXANDER DOLSKY

The unusually soft style of performance, a virtuoso manner of guitar playing, and a velvety timbre of voice is what attracts audiences to the performances given by popular Soviet singer Alexander Dolsky. Another attraction is that he is the author of both lyrics and music which he sings and plays himself. Each of his songs is a small story which may be lyrical or fantastic, sad or funny. He sings about what is dear and important to everyone — love, one's choice of a future life and one's friends, sadness at parting, problems, big and small, and the simplicity and complexity of human relations. Although forty-four-year-old Dolsky has no first-hand experience of war, ballads about the survivors of war and those who perished occupy a prominent place in his repertoire. These are serious and, at times, philosophical pieces. Dolsky comes from a musical family: his father was an opera singer and his mother a ballerina, so it was natural that he should start trying his hand at writing music early on in life.

In his third year at school, he began to learn to play the guitar, two years later he wrote his first verse, and two years before leaving school he wrote his first song. This seems to have decided his future career. As so often occurs in life, however, at the time this passion was to remain but a hobby. Alexander entered the Polytechnical Institute in the USSR, from whence he graduated as an engineer-designer and went on to complete a post-graduate course.

He continued to play the guitar and to write songs, borrowing his lyrics from other poets. Alexander himself says: "My dream was to play, write and sing better." He enrolled as a part-time student at a music school in Leningrad, where he had got a job as an engineer at the Urban Development Institute following his post-graduate course.

He then began to give solo concerts as a guitar-player, first at the Philharmonic Society, and then as author of his own songs at parties for young people, as well as performing amateur song at contests and festivals.



A radical change took place in his life when in 1978 Arkady Raikin, the famous actor and director, invited him to join the Leningrad Miniatures Theatre of which he was founder. Dolsky wrote the music and some of the miniatures for "The Tree of Life" show. He also performed in a solo number singing his own lyrical songs. Dolsky often sings on television and in musical broadcasts on the radio. He gives concerts all over the country. Four records of his songs have been released, to be followed this year by a fifth. While the Sverdlovsk Drama Theatre is working on a production of Dolsky's first play, and a collection of his poetry is being prepared for publication, Dolsky himself is hard at work writing a script for a concert show about Leningrad.

A highly characteristic feature of Dolsky's artistic career is his constant search for a new niche in the arts.

Igor MIKHAYLOV

## NORTHERNERS ON THEMSELVES

Writers representing the Arctic peoples of the world recently attended a meeting in Leningrad sponsored by the USSR Writers Union and the USSR National Commission for UNESCO. Says Soviet writer Yuri Rytkheu:

It was several years ago that the idea of a book, "The Northerners on Themselves", was first conceived. At a May 1981 Paris meeting between representatives of the northern nationalities of the Soviet Union, the USA (Alaska), Denmark (Greenland), Sweden, Norway, Finland and Canada it was decided to start preparatory work on this volume to deal with the history, present-day life, literature and art of the indigenous population of the Arctic.

Over the past two years a detailed plan has been drawn up. As chief editor and compiler I have visited all the regions of our planet inhabited by native Arctic peoples and have met both the authors and editorial staff involved in the project.

According to those taking part, the Leningrad meeting was of historical significance, mainly because for the first time ever it brought together representatives of all Arctic peoples in order to discuss their participation in the common cultural heritage. Taking part were noted writers, poets, and artists who combine their creative activity with much public work.



The Folk Choir of Byelorussia, which was recently on tour in Moscow was started back in 1952. There are over 600 members in its repertoire which apart from Byelorussian folk songs and dances includes the folk music of other peoples as well as modern works by Byelorussian composers and by their counterparts in many constituent republics.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

## EXHIBITION OF RESTORED MASTERPIECES

The show "New Discoveries of Soviet Restorers", which has opened at Leningrad's central exhibition hall, illustrates many years of painstaking work by restorers.

There are three sections in the exhibition and about 1,000 exhibits. Watercolours, drawings and engravings from 50 museums all over the country recreate the appearance of Moscow, Petersburg and the cities of Central Russia and Siberia in the 18th-19th centuries. All the works on view were restored at the I. Grabar All-Russian Centre for Restoration. Also on display are old Russian portraits, fragments of the iconostasis from the Assumption Cathedral of the Kirillo-Belozersky Monastery, and Gothic altars from the Roman Catholic churches of Tallinn.

Soviet posters of the first five-year plan periods complete the exhibition.

## Recipe for Eternity

At Mosfilm Studios a film crew headed by Yevgeny Ginzburg is now shooting a colour widescreen musical "Recipe for Eternity" after Karol Capek's play, "The Makropoulos Secret". Yevgeny Ginzburg is the author of a series of entertaining television programmes like "Benefices", "Magic Lantern", and "Attraction".

Songs and music are by the well-known musician and conductor Georgi Gatsynyan, while the script is by the film designer, actor and playwright Alexander Adabashyan. The star part — singer and variety queen Lyudmila Marit — is played by Lyudmila Gurchenko. Although this lady looks quite young and attractive, she is three hundred and thirty-eight years old!

## Slavic congress in Kiev

At the 9th International Slavic Congress to be held next September in the Ukrainian capital Kiev, Soviet scholars will present new research data and conclusions about ancient Slavic history, culture and art, and about the pattern of development in contemporary conditions.

The forum will be attended by scholars from 27 countries — linguists and literary critics, historians and folklore experts, as well as by archaeologists, Academician P. Tronko, chairman of the Soviet organizing committee for the congress, said.

Over 800 papers, reports and programmes will be included on the programme. The Institutes of the Academies of Sciences of

the USSR, and of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian SSR, are to publish a series of collected studies and monographs in time for the congress. Rare literary Eastern Slav masterpieces, works in linguistic stylistics and social linguistics, etymological dictionaries revealing the wealth of Slavic languages, will be among other special publications. Students will be interested in works examining contemporary interethnic processes and the inseparable ties linking the history of different nations. The Soviet stand will be the most representative section of the international exhibition of studies to be held as part of the congress.

## Giorgio Sciltian at Pushkin Museum

In my work I strive to negate the so-called modernistic trend, as I believe that the only meaningful approach in art is to praise and describe the tangible world, i.e., realism, once said the contemporary Italian artist Giorgio Sciltian. An exhibition of his works is now to be seen at Moscow's Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts.

Sciltian paints fishermen, artists, gamins and tramps. The works on view range from portraits to subject compositions to still lifes drawn from museums and private collections in Italy. There is a large section of graphic sheets, including sketches for scenery for a production of Prokofiev's opera "War and Peace" by a Florentine theatre and for productions at Milan's La Scala.



In the photo: "Two Ages", 1958. From a private collection.

## WHAT'S ON!

June 7-10

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad): 7, 8 — Jarre, "Notre-Dame de Paris" (ballet). 10 — Petrov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet, performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad): 7, 8 — Verdi, "Aida" (opera). 9 — Schnitzler, "Chopiniana" (one-act ballet).

Stalinskaya and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Vienna National Operetta Theatre: 7 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 8, 10 — Lehár, "The Merry Widow".

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 7 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads". 9 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt): 7 — Kholimov, "Overcoat". "Car-

riage". 9, 10 — Khrennikov, "Much Ado About Heats".

### FILMS

Week of Philippine Films. Cinemas: "Gorizont" (20/10 Komosomolsky Prospekt), Metro Frunzenskaya (the opening of the week); "Brest" (21 Yartevskaya St.), Metro Molodetskaya; "Forum" (14 Solov'yeva; Sukharevskaya St., Metro Koltovskaya).

The Blues in the Rain (Riga Film Studios, USSR). A lyrical story about how a saleswoman working at a small shop in the city of Riga falls in love with a young man who is a blind pianist.

Cinema: "Riga" (39 Rostovskaya St., Metro Vennikova). Bus 215.

### EXHIBITIONS

The Glazkov National Museum of Musical Culture (4 Pervaya St.). An exhibition to mark the 100th anniversary of the composer, conductor and pianist, Alexander Glazkov. The exhibition includes a collection of his works, manuscripts, and a collection of his personal belongings.

# BUSINESS

## Normalizing business relations

The decision to restore full-scale economic relations with the Soviet Union, taken by the government of Australia, became the most important news in Sydney.

As is generally known, the sanctions on restricting contacts with the USSR were imposed in January 1980 by the liberal and

national party coalition government, following in the tracks of a similar anti-Soviet action of Washington. The restoration of normal Soviet-Australian relations was one of the principal directives of the Labour programme at the elections in March this year, which ended in the defeat of conservatives.

## ORDERED BY THE USSR

No harbour, even the biggest one, can provide moorage for the fleet of ships numbering about 600, built to Soviet order by Wärtsilä, Finland. The company specializes in icebreakers.

Wärtsilä cooperates most fruitfully in this field with Soviet organizations, said a spokesman for the company Captain K. Gorshkov. He presented the company at the international exhibition "River Navigation-83", held recently in Moscow.

It is only natural, the Finnish expert believes, 50 years of that cooperation with Soviet organizations have seen much pro-

gress. Wärtsilä recently supplied a number of river icebreakers for the Soviet Union. A few more powerful shallow-draught ships are now in the process of construction. They are meant to prolong navigation on the northern rivers in the USSR.

The ships built by Finnish specialists to deepen and clear the river channels are also being used in the USSR. Wärtsilä engines are mounted on numerous Soviet cargo and passenger ships, icebreakers, tankers and trawlers.



Automation-83 being held in Moscow is almost over. In the photo: computerized hothouses presented by Ukrainian specialists at the Soviet pavilion. Photo by Andrei Knyazov

## CONCERT HALLS

Venue Theatre (20/2 Borovskaya Embankment). 8, 9, 10 — "Leningrad" on Berestovskaya, a variety programme.

Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (10 Gorky St.). 9 — An evening of Russian romances with Boris Yeliseyev. 10 — The USSR Symphony Orchestra conducted by V. Vainitskiy.

Grand Hall of the Conservatory (13 Hartzen St.). 7 — A concert by the British pianist Sir Donald Tovey. 9 — An evening of Russian music played by Ilya Kaler. 10 — Moscow Philharmonic Society Symphony Orchestra conducted by D. Kitay.

## FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. 7 — Moscow Dynamo vs Yerevan Ararat. 7 p.m.

Lenin Central Stadium. 8 — Moscow Spartak vs Kuznetskiy Tsvet. 7 p.m.

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Egorovskaya St.). 8 and 10 — Racing and trotting. 8 p.m. (both days).

## WEATHER

June 7-10

In Moscow, city and region, a gradual change to dry and warmer weather is expected. Night temperatures: 17-18°C and 17-18°C during the day. N and NW wind, 4-7 m/s.

## Contacts and contracts

© V/O Mechinoexport has signed contracts with Technoimport, a foreign trade organization of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Under the contract coal-cutting combines will be supplied to Bulgaria.

© G. Marchuk, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR, received P. Jahto, Director-General of the State Research Centre of Finland, in connection with the session of the Soviet-Finnish commission on scientific-technical cooperation, being held in Moscow. During the meeting questions of broadening and extending scientific-technical cooperation were discussed.

## EQUIPMENT FOR ATOMIC POWER STATIONS

Tests of the first generating unit have started at the atomic power station, the second phase of which is now under construction in Jaskovské-Bonice, Czechoslovakia. It starts supplying its energy to the country's power system in November 1983.

Three more atomic power stations are now being built in the republic. With Soviet technical assistance a modern production base has been set up in Czechoslovakia to produce equipment to meet the needs of atomic power engineering. The country has started building its first power generating unit with a capacity of one million kilowatts. Such units will be installed at the APS to be built in the city of Temelin.

## MONTEDISON: PLANS TO INTENSIFY COOPERATION

Montedison has given its Soviet partners, primarily Technoimport, technical and commercial proposals on a number of projects whose implementation is called for by a general agreement signed in 1980 between the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry and the Italian concern. We are talking about projects to produce highly durable polymers, pesticides, polyolefins, synthetic fibre, and polycarbonates, which are to be built in the Soviet Union, Carlo Tagliapietra, head of the Moscow office, told our correspondent.

There is much interest concerning a plant to produce polyacetaldehyde, the greenest of the polymer family. The plant is jointly developed by specialists of Soviet organizations and the concern, he noted. If the talks are successful and after some experience of running such a plant has been gained, he stressed, the partners will have an opportunity to sell licences for this technology to third countries.

He emphasized that his firm was one of the first in the West to establish business relations with the Soviet Union. It helped the USSR build several chemical plants. The successful trade and economic cooperation led to the signing in 1979 of the first general agreement. Under it the Soviet Union received on a licence a number of Soviet patents for the production of polyacetaldehyde, polyethylene, and other polymers. The firm also supplied the USSR with a number of chemical products.

Montedison is now in the process of preparing a special programme, taking into account the interests of both sides, for the development of such cooperation. The firm is also preparing a special programme for youth cooperation. It is now available in more than 10 Soviet cities. In the middle of all Union repub-

## SOVIET RAIL (SZD) BRINGS ANY TRIP WITHIN YOUR MEANS AND MAKES IT MORE PLEASANT THAN YOU EVER THOUGHT POSSIBLE.

SZD coaches are provided with everything you need to travel in comfort. Cozy compartments first-class service plus traditional Russian hospitality will contribute to your good mood and make your journey a relaxing and agreeable experience.

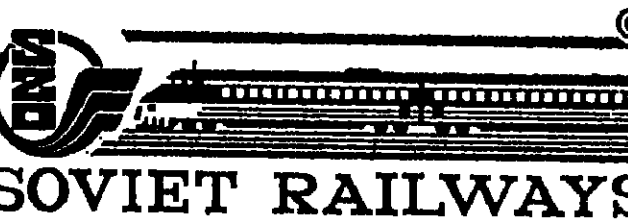
Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner various hors-d'oeuvres, vinegars, wines, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Vilnius, Riga, Tallinn, Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki, or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office.

SOVIET RAIL WILL ALWAYS BE GLAD TO WELCOME YOU ABOARD THEIR TRAINS!



## MADE IN POLAND

The Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade has arranged an exhibition under this name in Riga, capital of Soviet Latvia. A total of 29 Polish foreign trade organizations displayed 30,000 exhibits from turbines for hydro-power stations to cosmetics.

The main trend of the exhibition, says its director Nina Jaworska, is the participation of Polish firms in the development and improvement of agricultural machinery, produced jointly with the related enterprises of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. The firm Agromot-Motompol supplies the USSR with drying drums for green fodder, and other goods. Bison-Recond combines, samples of new agricultural machines and equipment for the refrigerating, food and woodworking industries are widely shown at the exhibition. We can judge about the fruitfulness of Soviet-Polish cooperation also from the fact that the Pollex-Cekop foreign trade company has, over the past 25 years, supplied the USSR with equipment for 230 industrial projects: sugar refineries, sulphuric acid plants and enterprises of the food industry.

## Floating excavator for gas pipeline

Linz-Kornburg, which are the largest Austrian shipbuilders, have handed over a floating hydraulic excavator to the Soviet customers. This is the first of the three ships of this type to be built at the shipyards. The new floating excavator, "Baktar", is to be used in the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline where it will be used to lay the line across rivers and lakes.

## Intourist news

## For youth groups

According to world statistics, nearly 50 per cent of tourists travelling abroad are young people. For many young people visiting the Soviet Union, Intourist has prepared a special programme, taking into account the interests of such guests. The programme for youth tourists is now available in more than 10 Soviet cities. In the middle of all Union repub-

lica, major tourist centres, such as Leningrad, Sochi, Yalta, Suzdal, Ulyanovsk, Volgograd, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk, Samarkand and others.

Get-togethers and conversations with the Soviet youth at interclubs, friendship parties, friendships with the sports teams of youth clubs, visits to high educational establishments, schools, sports palaces, amphitheatres, youth centres, etc.

Many programmes account for mutual interests: there are tours for sports enthusiasts, health bathing tours and the gift shops for student groups, etc.

Tatyana, 1983